The Southern PATRIOT

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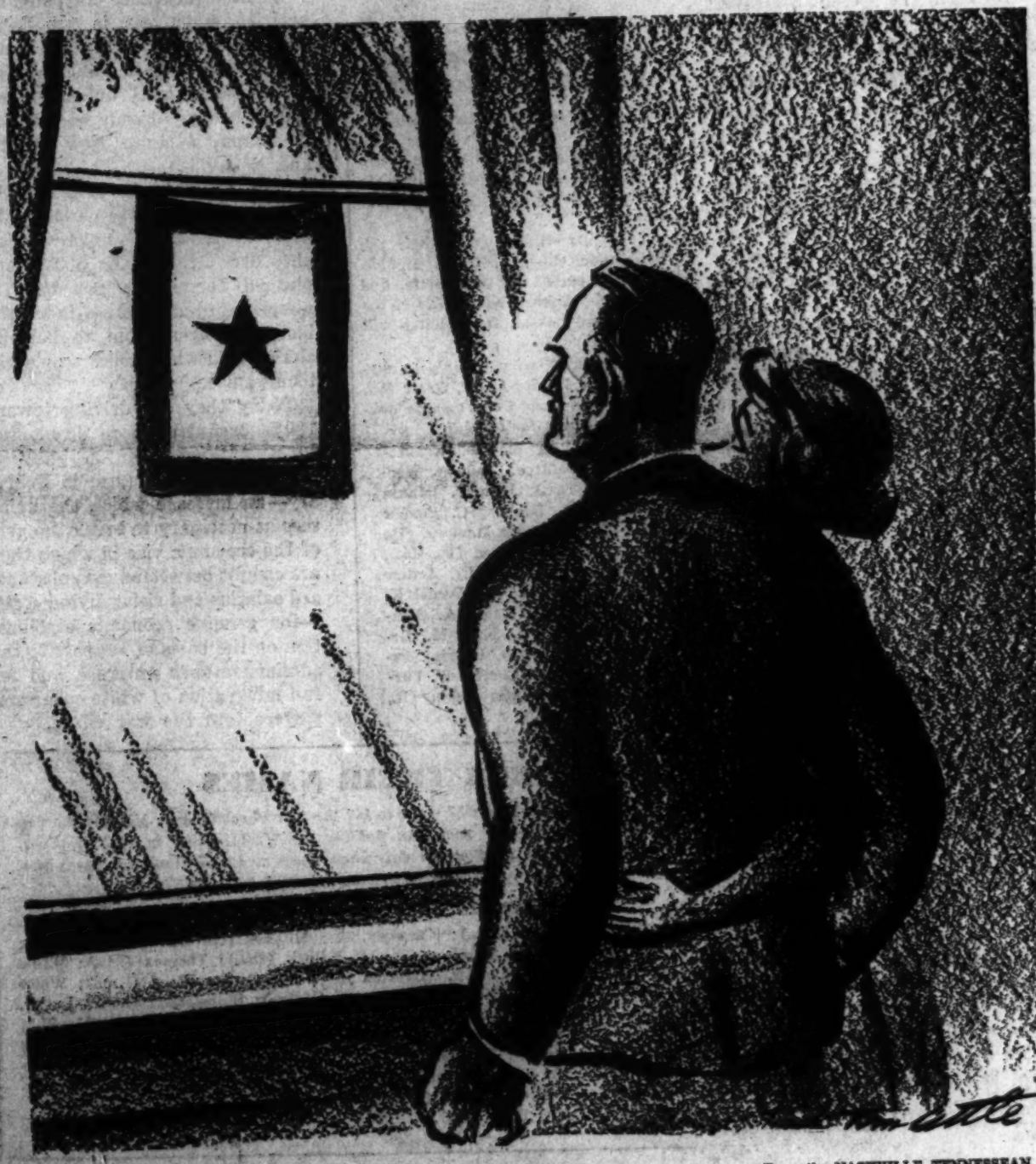
BUT HE CAN'T VOTE



From the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

Senator Glass Joins Fight for Soldiers Vote

From his sick bed, 86-year-old Senator Glass of Virginia has joined in the fight to give soldiers the vote. "I have been and still am," he said, "in favor of giving our armed forces . . . the right to vote in federal elections for federal officers, under federal supervision and responsibility."

On states' rights, Senator Glass wrote in a letter to Senator Lucas,

". . . inasmuch as the Congress, more than a year ago, in what is now known as public law No. 712, specifically provided that no member of the armed forces was to be compelled either to register or pay a poll tax in order to vote in a federal election, I cannot see that the rights of the states are either jeopardized or in any way involved in the present controversy."

And A Little Child Shall *Support* Them

Few people realize to what extent our war production depends upon child labor. In July of this year the employment of children under 18 has increased to five million from about two and one-half million in full or part-time work the preceding April, according to L. Metcalfe Walling.[1]

In April about four million more persons were working in our army of production than would have been expected on the basis of the 1940 proportion, and of this number about one-fourth or one million were boys and girls 14 to 17 years of age.

There has been an enormous increase in the illegal employment of minors. Although fewer inspections were made in 1943 than 1942, the number of plants violating the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act increased 33% over 1942 and 197% over 1941.

Canneries and packing establishments were among the industries having the poorest record. In addition to employing 8 and 9 year old minors, 40% of their violations were children under 14.

The postwar world will lean heavily on this generation of youth. We cannot regard with complacency the trek from school to factory. To meet the difficult problems of the postwar world, the present generation of youth will need more not less citizenship training.

[1] Administrator, Wage and Hour Act, in an address before the AFL Convention, Boston, Oct. 6, 1943.

You Can Help Save Soldiers Vote Bill

The fate of the soldier-vote bill is now in the hands of the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, Rep. Eugene Worley, Chairman.

Two bills will be considered: the Rankin-McKellar, Eastland, McClelland bill passed by the Senate, and the Worley-Lucas, Green bill. If the Rankin bill passes, few soldiers will be able to vote.

Write Rep. Worley giving your support to the Worley-Lucas, Green bill, and to your own Congressman asking him to vote for the bill.

Members of the House Elections Committee: Eugene Worley (D., Tex.), John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), Herbert C. Bonner (D., N. C.), Carter Manasco (D., Ala.), John C. Gibson (D., Ga.), Edward J. Hart (N. J.), Arthur G. Klein (D., N. Y.), Daniel K. Koch (D., Pa.), Ralph A. Gamble (R., N. Y.), Karl M. LeCompte (R., Iowa), Harris Ellsworth (R., Ore.), Charles W. Vursell (R., Ill.), Leon Gavin (R., Pa.).

"White Collar" Workers Seek Recognition

"White collar" unionism is putting down roots in the South.

Spearheaded by industrial insurance agents who became members of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, last year during the successful national campaign to organize the Prudential Insurance Company, the salaried employees in the South are joining their industrial brothers and sisters in building the CIO.

Functional local unions of the UOPWA have already been set up in Miami, Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville.

This October, in Atlanta, the agents held what was probably the first 'white collar" union conference ever held in the South, and pledged themselves not only to complete organization of industrial insurance agents but to help all clerical and white collar employees to organize.

Today they are driving toward 100% organization in Prudential to strengthen their negotiations for a $2-a-day increase in February—an increase which the union sees as necessary to break the grip of the economic vise in which they are caught between fixed substandard salaries and rising living costs. —for genuine economic stabilization on the basis of support to the administration's program, and for full integration of white collar employees into the war effort.

REMEMBER THEIR NAMES

These are the men who voted to kill the federal soldier-vote bill, and thereby to prevent millions of American fighting men from voting in 1944 elections. Preserve this list against the day when these men will stand for re-election and their fitness to represent Americans is called into question.

DEMOCRATS

Bankhead, Hill (Ala.); Caraway, McClellan (Ark.); Andrews (Fla.); Russell (Ga.); Ellender, Overton (La.); Tydings (Md.); Walsh (Mass.); Bilbo, Eastland (Miss.); Clark (Mo.); McCarran, Scrugham (Nev.); Walsh (N. J.); Bailey (N. C.); Gerry (R. I.); Maybank, Smith (S. C.); McKellar, Stewart (Tenn.); O'Daniel (Tex.); Byrd (Va.).

REPUBLICANS

Milliken (Colo.); Danaher (Conn.); Buck (Del.); Thomas (Ida.); Willis (Ind.); Capper, Reed (Kan.); White (Maine); Shipstead (Minn.); Butler, Wherry (Neb.); Tobey (N. H.); Hawkes (N. J.); Nye (N. Dak.); Moore (Okla.); Holman (Ore.); Revercomb (W. Va.); Robertson (Wyo.).

The Southern PATRIOT

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Public Schools In Virginia

Virginia is a proud state—proud of its traditions of good living and culture—proud of its great state university at Charlottesville, which Professor Whitehead described once as the most beautiful college campus in the world. There are many who would agree with him.

The University, however, serves not more than 15 per cent of the youth. Eighty-five of 100 Virginians receive all of their training for future citizenship in the public schools. Virginia, unfortunately, can not be proud of its public schools.

As part of a commendable campaign to secure greater support for public schools, the Sales Executive Club of Richmond, Virginia, prepared a report on the Virginia public schools, a document of appalling fact.

Today 43% of the teachers in the counties of Virginia receive salaries of less than $800 per annum. Only 1,081 (8%) of the total 12,303 teachers receive as much as $1,200 per annum. Ninety thousand of Virginia's future citizens receive less than $20 worth of educational instruction per year.

The report says with admirable forthrightness:

> ". . . we should be thoroughly ashamed of the support we are giving education. . . Unless Virginia awakens to the inadequacies of its present school program, the future generations of our state will be unable to compete socially or economically with citizens of other states. . . ."

Virginia ranks high in "state solvency" with a substantial surplus, but "shamefully low" the report states, in the money spent on the education of its children. One hundred million dollars is spent in Virginia for liquor, from which the state liquor stores derive a handsome profit; yet only $32,000,000 is provided for elementary and secondary schools.

In 1936 29% of all state expenditures throughout the nation went for education, but in Virginia only 15.64%, and in the last 10 years Virginia's interest in education has lagged even more.

In the effort made to support public education, according to the figures in this report, Virginia stands 48th, or last among the states in relation to resources and income. And the "most damning criticism of all is that "this Commonwealth is not doing for education what it can afford."

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One In Four Illiterate

Conditions in Virginia are little worse than in other Southern states—much better at some points, if that is any comfort. In Virginia, only 1 person in 4, 25 years of age or over, is illiterate, while in 5 other southern states, the figure is nearer 1 in 3. The national average is about 1 in 7.

It is a tragic commentary on the unfinished business of Democracy that, in this the greatest of all Democracies, our armed forces have rejected because of illiteracy the huge total of 750,000 men, the equivalent of 50 divisions.

★ ★ ★

It is significant that the lead in the campaign to improve Virginia's schools is taken by business men. All too often educational funds suffer due to business considerations of "economy" and the need to "balance the budget."

★ ★ ★

Fight For Federal Aid

While Virginia makes a poor showing in support for education in relation to its resources and income, the Southern states as a whole spend slightly more of their income for public education than the national percentage. Thus the ultimate answer to the problem of equalizing educational opportunities, the best starting point for Democracy, lies in Federal aid for educationally backward areas.

★ ★ ★

It was a dark day for the South when the Thomas-Hill bill, providing $300,000,000 for equalizing educational advantages, was killed by Senators Taft, Langer, and others. For the first time Southern Senators were forgetting "states' rights" and "federal control" and were supporting the bill. But just when it appeared that the 65-year-old fight to include children and schools—as well as hogs, soil, rivers and post offices—in the list of the beneficiaries of government funds, the bill was killed by a parliamentary maneuver by Senator Langer. He got the bill amended to prohibit not only federal funds but state funds as well from being used in a discriminatory fashion. This would have meant that none of the money could have been spent in the South with its bi-racial system of schools.

The fight will now start again. It must go on until the final victory when every child has equal educational opportunities.

Senate Acts To Let Soldiers Die But Not Vote For Democracy

Memo to House:—Remove that Gag!

From CIO NEWS.

While American Marines were engaged at Tarawa in the bloodiest battle in their history, they were betrayed at home—betrayed by the Senate of the United States. While our boys on Pacific beaches were inscribing with their life blood another immortal chapter of heroic action, their distinguished representatives in the Senate were writing one of the blackest chapters in its history.

Twenty-four Democrats in an "Unholy Alliance" with 18 Republicans acted to disfranchise the Marines and 10,000,000 more American soldiers, depriving them of the elementary democracy for which they are fighting and dying. It is a story to make all Americans, especially fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts of our service men fighting mad. It is of special concern to all Southerners, for all but 6 of the 24 Democrats, voting to deprive soldiers of the ballot, were from Southern states.

A bill passed by Congress in 1942, with only 5 Senators dissenting, gave the soldiers the vote, but it was so loosely worded that only 28,000 votes were cast in 40 states. To remedy the defects of the 1942 bill, the Senate Committee on Elections had drawn up the carefully worded Lucas-Green Bill, approved by the Democratic and Republican National Chairman.

Soldiers Vote Is Impossible Under State Laws

The Lucas-Green Bill was blitzed in the Senate by a combination of right wing Republicans and poll tax Senators from eleven Southern states. A substitute measure was adopted, sponsored by McKellar of Tennessee, Eastland of Mississippi, and McClelland of Arkansas, which merely "recommended" to the various states that they revise their absentee voting laws. According to Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the bill adopted will have as much effect in giving soldiers the vote as a "pious resolution approved by a ladies' aid society."

The Lucas-Green Bill would have set up a bi-partisan Federal Ballot Commission to supervise a uniform and simplified ballot for use by all of our armed forces in voting for Federal officials. Under the McKellar-Eastland-McClelland Bill Federal supervision was ditched—and soldiers can vote only as they are able to comply with the intricate absentee voting laws of the various states, which means that almost no soldiers will be able to vote.

In 33 states there is a limit of 30 days or less for absentee voting, in Arkansas only 10 days. Fourteen of the 33 states require that an absentee ballot be requested on a particular form furnished by the state. No other applications are considered. In such cases at least five mail services are required.

Kentucky and New Mexico have no absentee voting laws.

Texas specifically provides in its absentee voting law that no member of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States shall be allowed to vote.

Soldiers who have reached maturity since they entered the service will not have registered and automatically will lose their vote.

The Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of War testified on November 18, 1943:

". . . under the existing State laws it will be a practical impossibility for many service men within, and for even more service men without, the united States to vote."

At least two Senators were honest enough to state this truth frankly. Senator Tunnell of Delaware said that a vote for the McKellar-Eastland-McClelland Bill would be the same "as publishing to the people of my state that I do not want the soldier boys to vote." And Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said:

". . . "when we memorialize the states to change their election laws, we know very well that most of them will not do it, and if they do not, then the soldiers from those states will be disfranchised."

What Congress Has Taken Away, It Can Restore

Southern Senators did not say openly they were opposed to soldiers voting. That would have been too offensive to a Nation emotionally geared to an all-out war. Instead they rolled out the old "unconstitutional" and "states' rights" arguments, the same tactics that these reactionaries have used to fight the poll tax, child labor, wage and hour and other social legislation beneficial to the common man.

It was not the individual states that called the Yanks into service, dispersed them to the far corners of the world, passed them ammunition, or dressed the wounds of our 128,000 killed or wounded. Congress, through the Selective Service Act, was responsible for this series of events resulting necessarily in the Yanks being deprived of their votes. What Congress has taken away, it can restore.

". . . by the same power," said Senator Hatch of New Mexico, "that the Congress deprives them (soldiers) of their right to the privileges of ordinary citizens who are not facing bullets, the Congress ought to give them ballots with which to vote, and I think clearly, under the Constitution, that Congress has that power."

At least once Senator Eastland's guard dropped and he said frankly that there is no necessary relationship between "citizenship" and "suffrage." This representative of the people from Mississippi would have two classes of citizen-soldiers: those who vote and those who do not. The only difference between this kind of talk and that of Hitler is that the Nazi does not bother to call the voteless-one a citizen.

"The right of suffrage," said Eastland, "does not go hand in hand with national citizenship. . . The Congress of the United States does not now have, and never has had the power to confer the right of suffrage on a single human being within the border of this country."

Federal Guarantee for Soldiers' Vote—"Dangerous" (McKellar); "Monstrous" (McClelland)

It is easy to understand why Senator Eastland and his poll tax colleagues are afraid of the soldier vote, for in the words of that gentleman, that would mean giving the vote to "men who had never had the right of franchise." No wonder Senator McKellar described such action by Congress as a "dangerous step," and Senator McClelland echoed, "monstrous." Indeed it would establish a dangerous precedent in Mississippi where only 2 per cent of the population voted in the 1942 Congressional elections. Soldiers having voted once, might get the habit. They might even demand real universal suffrage and an end to the poll tax. The North Carolina veterans did that after World War I.

To expand the electorate by giving soldiers voting rights and a free ballot is "dangerous" to poll tax senators because they fear the people; but to the average American, giving soldiers voting privileges is merely a welcome sign that we intend to do better in this war than in the last in keeping faith with those who go forth to fight and if need be to die for Democracy.

Likewise right wing Republicans fear the soldiers' vote because they cannot control it and are apprehensive that it will be weighted in favor of the New Deal. The soldier vote is the voice of youth, and traditionally the Republican Party has been a more congenial bedfellow for the fat boys of the Union League Club than for youthful idealists. However, Republican misgivings about the soldier vote are not borne out by the New York State elections recently. There the absentee soldier vote followed closely the civilian vote.

Comfort to the Enemy

The 42 Senators did a good job for the Axis propagandists who gleefully seized on the news that Washington had acted to disfranchise soldiers, using it widely around the world to discredit the democracies and to lower morale of our allies. But Senator Eastland and others were too busy fighting the Administration—the "Washington bureaucracy"—to worry about fighting the Axis or about what happened to the morale of those who *are* fighting.

"Soldiers voting is not an issue here," said Eastland cynically, "the sole issue . . . is whether we are to turn the election machinery of the country over to an aggregation of power-crazy bureaucrats."

There are many who regard the election of 1944 as the most important election since that of Abraham Lincoln. Certainly what happens in that election will be a potent factor in shaping the world to which our soldiers will return. To deny a voice in that election to those who are dying to protect our right to hold such elections is indeed a macabre joke and an everlasting disgrace.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Co-operative Farms

EXPLORING TOMORROW'S AGRICULTURE. Co-operative Group Farming—A Practical Program of Rural Rehabilitation. By JOSEPH W. EATON. Harper & Bros., New York. 255 pp. $2.75.

Co-operative group farming, the theme of this book, because it promises the benefits of large scale farming without giving up the personal and democratic advantages of small scale operations, is held by many to be the key to the solution of many of our agricultural problems.

Most of the literature in this field has been of a highly abstract and theoretical nature. We are indebted to Mr. Eaton for giving us this very practical book, based on extensive field studies. Much attention is devoted to the experience of the Farm Security Administration, and a scientific appraisal is attempted of the successes and failures of these projects.

The layman with a concern for the problems of the small farmer will find this book stimulating. It should be indispensable to everyone having a technical interest in the problems of agriculture.

* * *

Modern Negro Art

MODERN NEGRO ART. By JAMES A. PORTER. Dryden Press, N. Y. 272 pp., 85 halftone plates, $3.25.

In view of the difficulty of Negroes finding employment in skilled crafts today, it is interesting to read in Professor Porter's book of the time when almost all skilled artisans in Southern states were Negro slaves. The intricate beauty of the wrought iron work of New Orleans and Charleston, the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, N. C., old mantles, cabinet work and mansions are present day witnesses to the artistry and skill of these early craftsmen and artists.

The contribution of the Negro spiritual to American music is a fact of general knowledge. In this comprehensive study of Negro art from colonial days to the present, Professor Porter helps us to appreciate another aspect of the Negroes' very great gift to American culture.

Give Soldiers Right to Vote CIO Demands

The CIO acted quickly and vigorously to save the soldier-vote-bill. In a letter to House leaders CIO President Murray called on them to remedy the malicious effects of the Senate bill and to pass a bill guaranteeing the rights of all service men and women in the Army, Navy and Merchant Marine the right to vote in national elections. Denouncing the reactionary Republicans and poll-tax Democrats who killed the Lucas-Green bill, Murray wrote:

". . . they were afraid of the votes of our fighting men and women. . . To maintain their power they have resorted to a base maneuver at the expense of our Nation's fighters. It is perhaps appropriate that this action should have been taken within three days of the anniversary of the infamous sneak attack on Pearl Harbor."

* * *

Insurance companies handling workmen's compensation do not fare so badly in Tennessee where insurance commissioner James C. McCormack was appointed at the behest of political boss and insurance man Ed Crump, of Memphis. During the past ten years the Companies received $26,000,000 and paid back in benefits $12,000,000.

18 Southern Congressmen Right On Subsidies

Only 18 of the 122 Congressmen from the 13 Southern States voted to extend the life of subsidies and thereby to keep living costs down. The others followed the lead of the Farm Bloc and other selfish interests fighting the Administration's efforts to prevent inflation.

The 18 Representatives who voted right on this issue, one of the most important war measures in this session, are:

Prince (Fla.); Bates, Chapman, O'Neal, Spence, Vincent (Ky.); Larcade, Maloney (La.); Bulwinkle, Weaver (N. C.); Monroney (Okla.), Kefauver, Priest (Tenn.); Johnson, Thomas (Tex.); Flannagan, Satterfield, Smith (Va.).

* * *

Sen. (Cotton Ed) Smith of S. C. set a new low in bad taste during the soldier vote debate when he referred to the President of these United States as "that thing."

Republican Sharecroppers-O'Neal's Dream

Spearhead of the attack on the Administration's use of subsidies, to prevent inflation and rising living cost is the American Farm Bureau Federaton. The Farm Bureau is to agriculture what the National Association of Manufacturers is to industry. Both speak for the big boys—planter, food processor, big corporations as against the little fellow—small farmer, worker, and business man. Both fight the Administration and labor, the mass base of the Administration's wartime program.

JOINT POLITICAL ACTION COULD TOSS HIM OUT!

From The ADVANCE

It appears now that the Farm Bureau leaders are out to carry that collaboration one step further by a political alliance.

Speaking last month in Montgomery, Ala., Ed. O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau, bemoaned the South's "one-crop agricultural economy" and "one-party political economy". The only hope for the South, said O'Neal, is 'political independence" through an "alliance with farmers of other regions under which we can fight to maintain the welfare of agriculture on a national basis."

This speech, said an editorial in The JOURNAL OF LABOR (AFL, Atlanta, Ga.) clearly explains the motivation of O'Neal's constant sniping at the Administration and his efforts to destroy labor. Said the editor, "He wants the South to abandon the Democratic and to vote the Republican ticket."

DIXIE REPORTING

By George L. Googe

*A. F. of L. Southern Organizer**

The American Federation of Labor launched its Southern activities in this critical war year with a three-day conference in Atlanta early in January. The high point of the meeting, which was attended by 4,361 delegates from twelve states, was the unanimous adoption of a patriotic, aggressive program built around labor's all-out consecration to the war effort.

Organized labor in the South has subordinated every other consideration to the one supreme objective—victory over the enemy. To this end Southern labor during 1943, as in the previous year, has been turning out the implements of war at top speed and has been cooperating with the government in every conceivable way.

Manpower Problems

The major problem faced by labor in the South in the early part of the year was manpower.

It was necessary to recruit hundreds of thousands of non-industrial workers and to channel them into shipyards, into aircraft and ordnance plants and into innumerable secondary defense industries. The job was made no easier by the manpower shortage in trained and experienced government and management personnel as well as in union leadership. Nevertheless, the kinks were presently ironed out and by the time summer arrived a thoroughly cooperative relationship had been established between WMC officials and union-management committees and boards from the regional level down to the plant department level.

Southern labor's greatest current difficulties stem from the Regional War Labor Boards, whose decisions are based upon the decisions and directives of the National War Labor Board and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

Wage Differentials

In effect, the sub-marginal wage and standard of living level that grew up through the years of the South's colonial economy has been frozen. The Little Steel formula has not sufficed to maintain the standard of living, meager as it was, which existed prior to the war.

As an illustration of the perpetuation of industrial degradation let me cite a chemical plant in Mississippi. When this plant was organized its basic wage scale for common labor was thirty cents an hour, for skilled labor sixty-five cents an hour. The same company had another plant in Southern California. There the pay was sixty-five cents an hour for common labor and $1.25 an hour for skilled labor.

Under the War Labor Board's rigid policy the union at the California plant has been able to secure a 15 per cent increase on its sixty-five-cent and $1.25 rates, but the Mississippi union has been able to boost the low sixty-five-cent rate for skilled workers by only the same 15 per cent allowed under the Little Steel formula, while the rate for common labor in the Mississippi plant has been increased ten cents an hour.

The Southern California plant and the Mississippi plant are both producing chemicals, the same quality, the same quantity per man-hour. The chemicals produced in both plants are sold to the government at the same per-unit price. But the wages in the two plants are very different.

Similar injustices have been perpetrated in hundreds of cases.

It is unfortunately true that the employer personnel of the Fourth Regional War Labor Board is made up overwhelmingly of anti-union employers and that the majority of the public members, while not agreeing completely with the employer viewpoint, nevertheless feel it their duty to preserve the status quo insofar as Southern industrial wage levels are concerned. This is done in the sweet name of preventing inflation!

Despite the obstacles strewn before it, Southern labor has continued to do a bang-up production job during 1943. In every plant where the American Federation of Labor has an agreement the production quotas have been more than met. And there have been no strikes.

Southern labor is tremendously proud of its production performance and its faithful adherence to the no-strike pledge, but it is proud also of the substantial organizational progress accomplished during the past year.

Organizing Achievements

Here are some examples of the A. F. of L.'s organizing achievements in the Southland.

At Pascagoula, Mississippi, a union security contract covers 9,000 workers employed by the Ingalls Shipbuilding Company. Organization of other workers, including building tradesmen, teamsters and retail clerks, gives this area a total A. F. of L. membership of 18,000.

At Bogalusa, Louisiana, where during the First World War the industrial barons had three organizers and five local union officials massacred, the A. F. of L.'s organizing drive has been completed. The city is 100 per cent organized, American Federation of Labor contracts covering every enterprise, including retail establishments. Quite a change from 1917-18!

In Arkansas there is considerable organizing progress to report. Twenty-two new local unions have recently been organized in that state.

In New Orleans the marines repair shops in the port have been organized. Contracts negotiated by the metal trades cover 10,000 workers. Union ship contracts with the Delta Shipyard cover 20,000 workers. A new closed-shop contract with one of the Higgins companies covers 15,000 persons. A new local of Office Workers has 500 members, a new local of Teamsters and Warehousemen has 300 members and other unions are rapidly expanding their membership.

At Panama City, Florida, eighteen new local unions have been established and some 20,000 new members are under contract. At Tampa all industries are unionized and A. F. of L. membership totals more than 40,000.

At Savannah, Georgia, the story is similar. The A. F. of L. now has contracts with every industrial employer in the city of Savannah except one. The American Federation of Labor membership approximates 35,000. Of this number, 15,000 are members of the building trades.

War Bond Drives

No picture of A. F. of L. progress in the South would be complete without a report on the cooperation with the Treasury's war bond drives. The Labor Division of the War Bond Staff has a regional headquarters established right in the A. F. of L.'s Atlanta office.

All A. F. of L. unions have not only adhered to the 10 per cent payroll deduction plan but have also participated in the war loan campaigns. In addition, they have put on special bond drives, such as the Georgia Federation of Labor drive for war bond purchases to pay for two Liberty ships—the Jerome Jones, which was launchen on Labor Day, and the Robert Fechner.

*Condensed from an article in The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

IS THIS THE WAY TO BETHLEHEM? *Plaschebaum*

Christmas Message Of The Wise Men!

Reproduction of an etching by Carl Plaschebaum, who disappeared in a Nazi concentration camp.

"God made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth." (Acts 17:26.)

They go to Bethlehem to honor an infant in a stable. He became a working carpenter who died on a scaffold. Obscure beginning, strange ending for greatness. Yet they were wise, these three of different races.

He held no office, collected no wealth. But he saw life whole and taught that men are one.

The brotherhood and common destiny of all mankind, a truth so old, so new: now we take it out of the synagogue and the temple, to test it in the market, factory and battlefield. Working, fighting, dying together, colored and white, we discover this Truth anew.

We live and struggle together as Brothers for a free world, or we die together as slaves.

J.A.D.